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nation that buys more of Japan than she sells. Under present conditions it would be suicidal to put an end to this, and the success of Japan in a war would be so doubtful that her wise statesmen, unless goaded by American injustice, would never risk it.

He would have America recognize a Monroe Doctrine for the far East under the guidance of Japan, thus ensuring her friendship for us, an open door in China, and the best interest of Asia.

Under present conditions of excitement and suspicion it would be most wholesome for this book to have large reading.

I. S.

ADLER, FELIX. *The World Crisis and Its Meaning*. Pp. 232. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1915.

The eight chapters in this book comprise the subject-matter of a series of public addresses by the author. It is interesting to one whose training has been economic and sociologic to read this keen analysis of present problems from an ethical viewpoint. "The war," Dr. Adler says, "is a demonstration of the insufficiency of our ethical concepts." In our defence of nationalism we have failed to see "that the nationalism of one people is consistent with that of others" and that there must be created "a deep sense of the worth of different types of civilization."

This ethical idea permeates the entire book. We have been suffering under the illusion, he says, in the chapter on international peace, that there is a quick remedy for war and have not sufficiently noticed such factors as world unrest or differences in the stage of civilization reached by different nations. The engine to create peace is good will, and he proposes an international conference composed of representatives from the laboring classes, manufacturers, agriculturists and universities, and not of diplomats alone as a means of averting war. An ideal to be sure, but deserving of serious consideration by those who are seeking a way out.

The chapter on Civilization and Progress in the Light of the War is one of the most interesting in the book. An ethical society is the ideal and civilization only the means. That civilization has not produced a society morally acceptable, there are three proofs: (1) a highly civilized society may coexist with internal moral decay; (2) the benefits of civilization are yet available only to a minority; and (3) civilized peoples show the most flagrant conduct toward uncivilized.

The failure of most "programs" is due to a defective philosophy, a philosophy which neglects elements vital to any solution. It is probably because most of us are narrow and cannot see a problem in its wider relations. Dr. Adler has done a great service in this book by giving us the larger view.

B. D. M.

BATY, T. and MORGAN, J. H. *War: Its Conduct and Legal Results*. Pp. xxviii, 578. Price, 10s. 6d. London: John Murray, 1915.

This work is an authoritative commentary on British policy during the present war rather than a general treatise on the law of war. The three divisions into which the book is divided deal with The Crown and the Subject (Part 1),

The Crown and the Enemy (Part 2), The Crown and Its Treaty Obligations (Part 3), The Subject and the Enemy (Part 4) and The Crown and the Neutral (Part 5). In a final subdivision (Part 6), the authors deal with the legal effects of the moratorium and a number of miscellaneous topics that do not fit into the preceding portions of the work. A valuable appendix contains the text of British legislation, Orders in Council and Proclamations of the Crown since the outbreak of the war.

Of the long series of essays and treatises that have appeared since the outbreak of the war this volume will be one of the most valuable to the student of international law, for in it he will find the documentary material which will enable him to follow step by step the development of British policy, and to test the principles of that policy by the traditional and accepted principles of International Law. It must not be supposed that the authors have simply formulated a defense of British policy. Throughout the work they show not only independence of judgment but a readiness to criticize British policy.

The most illuminating portions of the work are the chapters dealing with measures of internal policy, especially the so-called "Defense of the Realm" Acts. They show to what an alarming extent military commissions have supplanted the regular civil tribunals. The far-reaching powers granted to the British executive under these Acts stand in marked contrast with the constitutional limitations to which the American executive, both state and federal, is subjected. While the British plan undoubtedly contributes toward executive efficiency, there is involved a serious danger to the fundamental civil rights of the citizen. This fact is brought out with great clearness.

L. S. R.

GOLDSMITH, PETER H. *A Brief Bibliography of Books in English, Spanish and Portuguese relating to the Republics commonly called Latin American; with comments.* Pp. xix, 107. Price, 50 cents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

HUBERICH, CHARLES HENRY and KING, RICHARD. *The Prize Code of the German Empire.* Pp. xxiii, 177. Price, \$2.50. New York: Baker, Voorhis and Company, 1915.

The translators and editors of this little volume have done a real service in placing before students of international law an authoritative compilation of *The Prize Code of the German Empire*. There have been so many conflicting statements with reference to German law and German practice that considerable confusion has arisen in the minds both of students and publicists. To American students the value of this volume is considerably enhanced by the appendix in which the editors have reprinted the treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1825 between the United States and Prussia, all of which contain important provisions applicable to our present relations to the European conflict.

L. S. R.

PHELPS, EDITH M. (Compiled by). *Selected Articles on the Monroe Doctrine.* (Second and enlarged edition.) Pp. xxxiii, 337. Price, \$1.00. White Plains: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1916.